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THIS MEANS YOU, FRIEND

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

There is no man or woman who reads these lines who would pass by a hungry, cold, frightened, abandoned child in the street and say, "Oh, I can't be bothered."

No man or woman who reads these lines but would instantly share their dinner with a woman, gaunt with hunger, a pale and sickly baby at her breast, and injured and helpless child at her feet.

The cry we hear, the sight we see, touches our hearts. The cry we hear of, the sights we are told about—they do not reach.

Five hundred thousand women and children and men—more babies than grown-ups, more women than men—raise thin arms and send a pitiful cry across the sea to us—to you and to you and to you—for help. Not theirs the cause of the disaster; theirs but the price to pay. Not theirs the glory of war; theirs but the bodies to suffer, the souls to cry in anguish at the pitiful childish wail for food that is not, for shelter that is not, for clothing that is not. Not theirs to understand why; theirs only to face the West, the great and glorious and prosperous and happy and safe and secure West—our West, our United States, and ask for aid.

The President of the United States has asked your aid. The Red Cross stretches out eager hands for your dollars, to use in aid. Your chubby baby, healthy child, strong and well young son or daughter, is an appeal to you, that you pass these suffering ones of the near East not by; that you do not say, "I can't be bothered," but that you put your ten pennies, or ten dollars, or whatever you can afford, in an envelope and send it to the nearest Red Cross headquarters, marked "For Near East Relief."

And no one will know about it, except you and God.

DO PEOPLE THINK?

WHAT THINK YOU?

The explanation of his defeat as given by Senator Townsend, defender and colleague of Senator Newberry, that the people do not think, has a much wider application than to his own case. It is the hypothesis upon which Republican policies are formulated, upon which the party spreads its propaganda and conducts its campaigns.

All of the policies of the Republican party, economic, social and moral, give evidence of the underlying belief of reactionary Republican leaders that the people do not think. Upon no other predicate would it be logical to ask the people to favor a tariff bill which taxes them approximately \$4,000,000,000 annually at a time when the burdens of taxation and the increased cost of living bear so heavily upon them.

When the people are told that the deficit of the current fiscal year is \$700,000,000 and at the same time are told that the administration is economizing and saving money, how can these two statements be reconciled except upon the theory that the people do not think?

When Congress reduces the taxes of the heaviest taxpayers, with no corresponding reduction to the small taxpayers; when the Senate condemns the enormous expenditure

of money in a Senatorial campaign as "dangerous to the perpetuity of free government," and then sends the beneficiary; when the people are told that promises made by Republican leaders and speakers in the campaigning of 1920 have been kept, although practically all of them have been broken; when they are asked to accept administrative failure as administrative success; when blundering and stupidity are pointed to proudly as products of the best minds, what other theory could be advanced for such statements except the one given by Senator Townsend that the people do not think?

Is it not more probable that Senator Townsend and the other reactionary Republican leaders, facing the past instead of the future, with all their mental processes atrophied by reactionism are the ones who do not think? It would seem so in the light of the late election.

HOLLADAY.

Troy Hatley was at Memphis last week.

J. I. McIlwain and son were at Nashville last week.

Miss Golden Cain spent the week-end in Camden.

Quite a number from here were in Camden Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Flowers are fixing to move to Jackson.

Mrs. Ada Kirk and son are planning to move to Arkansas.

Guy McIlwain and Miss Martha Barnes were married last week.

Miss Velma Bawcum and Fred Pugh were married November 19.

Miss Zola Cox of Flatwoods will start to school at Holladay Monday.

Mrs. Elbert Prince and children visited relatives in the country last week.

Miss Sadie V. Wilson of route 2 visited Mr. and Mrs. Sam Wilson Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Cain are spending a few days with relatives at McIlwain.

Miss Wilma Wilson and Irene Franks are spending Thanksgiving at Jackson.

Mrs. Hannah Hilliard of Huntington visited her sister, recently, Mrs. V. Hatley.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kirk and children visited relatives out of town this week.

Mrs. Lillie Lloyd of Nashville has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John W. Eaves.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Spence spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson on route 1.

Miss Lorene Cantrell of Manley's Chapel visited relatives in Holladay this week.

Miss Melba Lee Holladay of West End spent the week-end with Miss Lejanna Fern Bawcum.

Miss Madge Oatsvall spent the week-end with Miss Ruth and Ilene Franks in the Flatwoods community.

Rev. A. G. Barnes, Methodist minister went to conference last week. Glad to say he was sent back to this place.

It was announced at the Baptist Church that there would be a box supper Thursday night for the benefit of the church.

Miss Melba Lee Holladay and Miss Lejanna Fern Bawcum have become members of Holladay's "Willing Workers Society."

WANTED.

School boarders; reasonable rates. Rooms for rent in old Totty Hotel building in Camden. See

ARZO M. BELL.

HEARD AROUND TOWN

...BY OBSERVER...

"I don't want to serve on any jury!" So common a statement is accepted as a part of our National life. No one seems to want to serve on a jury save the poor devil who, as a "professional juryman," is satisfied with the few dollars a day that "vocation" gives him.

And Judges often complain. They say the public is a part of the judiciary system and that the public should be as interested in the jury as is the Judge and the court.

But did anyone ever hear of a Judge trying to reform the outworn, out-of-date, cumbersome and illogical procedure which distinguishes the court of justice from all other institutions of our country of which makes a religion out of efficiency.

Busy men—business men, if you please—endeavor to shun jury service because they feel, for one thing, that it is a loss of time. They know that the work they will thus do in a month could be done in a week if the court was properly organized. They very naturally contrast the leisurely procedure of a court; the delays, continuances; they contrast the laborious, round about, redtaped method of ordinary court practice with their own direct-action methods—and beg to be excused. Can you blame them?

We have been taught to recognize the jury system as the guarantee of justice in this country, but it works an injustice when it destroys time, labor and efficiency because of a hidebound slavery to custom and to ancient legal tradition, which comes from an age when time was of little worth and efficiency a word not yet coined.

The jury system of today works an injustice and very frequently it is the means of defeating justice because the defense is given more challenges than the State. Tennessee is a laggard in this respect.

Then, too, the Tennessee Judge usually declines to exercise his prerogative in choosing the jurymen himself but leaves it to the attorneys to wrangle over. More delay. And the unscrupulous attorney is given an opportunity to "fix the jury," a term frequently heard in recent years.

The English handle such matters much better than we do. They brook no delay. When the case is called the attorneys connected with it know that it will go to trial. That is all there is to it. No long delays. No continuances. The participants must be prepared for trial. And the result is speedy action and justice obtains.

ECHOES OF THE RECENT ELECTION

Washington, D. C., November 24.—The size of the Democratic victory, accurately forecasted in these columns, is better understood when given in detail. The Republican majority of 168 in the House has been cut down to approximately 16 and the Republican majority in the Senate of 24 has been cut to 11.

In addition to these victories Democratic candidates for Governor were elected in thirteen States which had Republican Governors—New York, New Jersey, Ohio, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Tennessee. Twenty-

six States of the Union now have Democratic Governors, a majority of two in all of the States.

The claim of the Republicans that they control both Houses in Sixty-eighth Congress is purely Pickwickian. As a matter of fact they do not have actual control in either House. The balance of power between the Republicans and Democrats is held by Progressives, Independents and Radicals.

It may be assumed that the element holding the balance of power will not cooperate with the Republican reactionaries in matters of legislation, and it may be assumed with equal probability that the reactionaries will not accept the progressive or radical program of their nominal Republican colleagues.

The Sixty-eighth Congress promises, therefore, to be one of the most interesting and important of recent years. Its record will undoubtedly determine the domestic issues of the 1924 campaign.

HEAVY DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN THE HOUSE

Following are the gains registered by the Democrats in the House of Representatives by States. The figures show how the new House delegations will stand with the Democratic gain in each case indicated:

New York—Democrats, 25; Republicans, 18; Democratic gain, 14

New Jersey—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 6; Democratic gain, 5.

Illinois—Democrats, 8; Republicans, 20; Democratic gain, 5.

Ohio—Democrats, 8; Republicans, 14; Democratic gain, 8.

Pennsylvania—Democrats, 8; Republicans, 28; Democratic gain, 7.

Maryland—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 3; Democratic gain, 1

Tennessee—Democrats, 8; Republicans, 2; Democratic gain, 3

Oklahoma—Democrats, 7; Republicans, 1; Democratic gain, 4

Rhode Island—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 2; Democratic gain, 1.

Utah—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 1; Democratic gain, 1.

Virginia—Democrats, 14; Republicans, 0; Democratic gain, 1

Missouri—Democrats, 14; Republicans, 2; Democratic gain, 11.

Indiana—Democrats, 5; Republicans, 9; Democratic gain, 5.

Delaware—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 0; Democratic gain, 1

Massachusetts—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 13; Democratic gain, 1.

New Hampshire—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 1; Democratic gain, 1.

Michigan—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 12; Democratic gain, 1.

Missouri—Democrats, 11; Republicans, 5; Democratic gain, 1

Kansas—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 7; Democratic gain, 1

"Reductions" in the expense of the Republican regime are promised on behalf of the Harding administration by Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee. The elections on November 7 took something like 170 Republican Representatives off the payroll. That is a decrease of about \$1,200,000 a year in Republican salaries. Is this what Chairman Adams means?

Might Do.

"My hair is coming out," said a man to his doctor. "Please give me something to keep it in."

"Well," said the doctor, "I have an old pill box. Will that do?"

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Washington, November, 24.—Prohibition enforcement occupied the time of President Harding and his cabinet today to the exclusion of all other matters.

The discussions, it was stated officially, did not concern modifications of the Volstead Act, but was confined to the enforcement of that act.

The executive and his advisers were represented as feeling that the question was of vastly more importance than was generally given to it.

The interest of the Government, aside from law enforcement, was said to lie in a concern about the undermining of the moral sense of the people by a continued flagrant and too ready violation of a statute.

There was no final decision as to just what steps were to be taken, but an official said there was the thought that some appeal would have to be made to the conscience driven, Government loving people of the United States.

MILITARY HIGHWAYS FOR UNITED STATES

Washington, November, 26.—The army general staff's plans for military highways in certain vital areas along the Nation's boundaries against which any invasion of the country probably would be directed, have been placed in the hands of engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads and are being incorporated in the Federal aid highways systems.

The roads will become strategic lines of supply, connecting centers of production and storage and industrial centers with the vital military areas outlined by the army general staff, which has been studying the subject since 1918 in collaboration with the Bureau of Public Roads.

The important centers to be connected with the vital areas have been designated by the general staff, but location of routes has been left to the road engineers, who say the points can be connected without any serious dislocation of the plan of road development for other purposes.

COWELL'S CHAPEL.

Walter M. Vick, teacher, reports the following pupils on the honor roll for the month of November: Seventh grade, Claidie Irene Williams, Tennie Cowell; sixth grade, Berthell Jones; fourth grade, Pearl Webb, Ernie Greer, Neil Williams, Lester Cole, Delbert Cowell; third grade, Wallace Jones, Paul Cowell; second grade, Anice Jones.

SAWYERS' MILL.

The honor roll for the month of November, as reported by Mrs. Valera Rushing, instructor, is as follows: Eighth grade, Capitolla Greer; seventh grade, Neal Wyatt; fifth grade, Leburn Cole, Lendell Jordan; fourth grade, Herschell Jordan; second grade, Edna Mai Elmore, Clifford Bonds.

Might Help Some.

Lecturer (in loud voice): "I venture to assert that there isn't a man in this audience who has ever done anything to prevent the destruction of our vast forests."

Man in Audience (timidly): "I've shot woodpeckers."